3:10-cv-02656-WQH-POR Document 1 Filed 12/23/10 PageID.1 Page 1 of 39

28 U.S.C. §1331. In addition, this Court has jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1343 (3) and (4) as conferred upon the Court in lawsuits authorized by 42 U.S.C. §1983 and §1985, and by virtue of 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201(a), 2202, and F.R.C.P. 57, which provides for jurisdiction based upon an action for declaratory judgment.

### II. VENUE

- 2. Plaintiffs refer to and re-allege each and every allegation contained in Paragraph

  1. above, and by this reference incorporate, as though fully set forth herein, said Paragraph.
- 3. Venue is proper in this District in that the Plaintiffs are citizens of the United States and have their respective residences and businesses within San Diego County, California and within this District. In addition, all defendants reside within this County, and/or engaged in their wrongful actions within this County and within this District.

### III. THE PARTIES

- Plaintiffs refer to and re-allege each and every allegation contained in Paragraphs
   through 3, above, and by this reference incorporate, as though fully set forth herein, said
   Paragraphs.
- 5. At all times relevant herein, Plaintiffs STEVEN ROGERS-DIAL and SUZANNE ROGERS-DIAL, husband and wife, (collectively "ROGERS-DIAL"), were and are individuals residing in Valley Center, California, within the County of San Diego, and within this judicial district. ROGERS-DIAL reside in their home on non-tribal-owned land, located at 33777 Valley Center Road, Valley Center, California 92082 (collectively "Property"), within the County of San Diego, and within this judicial district. ROGERS-DIAL also maintain and operate a

business on this Property, known as S & S Dump Truck Service, Inc.

- 6. At all times relevant herein, Plaintiff AUTOMOTIVE SPECIALISTS, LLC ("AUTOMOTIVE SPECIALISTS") was, and is, a California limited liability company doing business in Valley Center, California, within the County of San Diego, and within this judicial district. AUTOMOTIVE SPECIALISTS has been doing business, on non-tribal-owned land, located at 33777 Valley Center Road, Valley Center, California 92082 (collectively "Property"), within the County of San Diego, and within this judicial district.
- 7. At all times relevant herein, on information and belief, Defendant RINCON BAND OF LUISENO INDIANS ("RINCON" or "Defendant") is a "sovereign nation" recognized as such by the United States Congress and under other applicable federal legislative and adjudicative law, and is located within the County of San Diego, and within this judicial district.
- 8. Plaintiffs are each tenants residing in and/or doing business on the Property, as described above, pursuant to rental agreements with Marvin Donius ("Donius"), the Plaintiffs' landlord, who is, on information and belief, the owner in fee-simple of the Property. Donius is not a party in this action, and the acts complained of herein are not those of Donius. Reference is made to Donius herein because he is the Plaintiffs' landlord.
- 9. Plaintiffs are unaware of the true names and capacities whether individual, corporate, associate or otherwise of Defendants DOES 1 through 25, inclusive, and therefore sues said Defendants by such fictitious names. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and upon such information and belief allege, that each of said Defendants is/are responsible in some manner for the events and happenings herein referred to, and proximately caused the damages to Plaintiffs, as

described herein. Whenever in this Complaint any Defendants are the subject of any charging allegation, it shall be deemed that said Defendants, DOES 1 through 25, inclusive, and each of them, are likewise a subject of said charging allegations.

10. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and upon such information and belief allege that at all times herein mentioned, each of the Defendants was the agent, servant and/or employee of the remaining Defendants, and, at all times herein mentioned, was acting within the course and scope of said agency and/or employment.

### IV. STATEMENT OF FACTS

- 11. Plaintiffs refer to and re-allege each and every allegation contained in Paragraphs1. through 10. above, and by this reference incorporate, as though fully set forth herein, saidParagraphs.
- 12. The dispute underlying this Complaint relates to the lawful enjoyment and use of the Property by Plaintiffs, as leasehold tenants. The Declaratory and Injunctive Relief sought herein is urgent, and of vital importance to the Plaintiffs, as explained below. If the injunctive relief is not granted, and the Defendants are not stopped from undertaking their unlawful activities, the Plaintiffs will be forced from their home, and businesses, respectively.
- 13. On information and belief, RINCON has been engaged in a systematic effort to acquire the Property, which is owned by Donius, a non-Indian (hereinafter "Non-Tribal-owned Land" or "Property"). At least some of the land that abuts the Property is owned, on information and belief, by RINCON and/or its Tribal members (hereinafter "Tribal Land"). The history leading up to the present dispute, which has now reached a critical point, is summarized

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below.

- In 1960, the Property was "allotted and conveyed out of Tribal ownership" by a 14. Bureau of Indian Affairs fee patent. In 1982, an entity known as "Rincon Mushroom Corporation of America" ("Rincon Mushroom"), a non-Indian-owned business, purchased from a non-Indian five (5) acres of this land (i.e., the Property), which, on information and belief, abuts real property owned by RINCON. Since at least 1960, the Property has been, and still remains. non-Indian-owned land.
- 15. Rincon Mushroom continued to own the Property in fee simple until 1999, when it sold the Property to Donius, also a non-Indian. Subsequent to the purchase by Donius, the Property was used as a "non-tribal mixed-use commercial facility," and included leases in subsections of the Property with various tenants, including the Plaintiffs. As referenced above. the ROGERS-DIAL family continues to live as tenants on the Property in a manufactured-home. and operate their business, S & S Dump Truck Service, Inc. out of this location. However. RINCON has placed concrete barriers in front of the ROGERS-DIAL residence to block these Plaintiffs from driving their vehicles in and out of their Property.
- 16. Plaintiff AUTOMOTIVE SPECIALISTS is in the towing and impound business. including providing such services to the California Highway Patrol, the San Diego County Sheriff's Department, and the Southern California Automobile Club ("AAA"), and has leased and operated its business on the Property since 2004. However, as mentioned above, RINCON has placed concrete barriers in front of AUTOMOTIVE SPECIALISTS business to prevent any vehicles, whether being towed or not, from entering this Plaintiff's business.

- 17. RINCON has been, and continues to engage in an unlawful effort to force Plaintiffs off the Property, notwithstanding their lawful and binding leases with Donius. If RINCON is successful in its efforts, the Property will essentially become unmarketable, and subject to a significant lose of value. To do this, RINCON has acquired the purported jurisdiction of The Intertribal Court of Southern California Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians ("Tribal Court"), and has caused a Preliminary Injunction ("RINCON Injunction") to be issued by that Tribal Court.
- 18. To obtain its Injunction, RINCON filed in Intertribal Court on or about August 27, 2010 an Application for a Temporary Restraining Order and Motion for Issuance of an Order to Show Cause ("OSC") as to Donius and his tenants. The Intertribal Court conducted a hearing on September 2, 2010 and issued an order that no "additional physical property" could be moved onto the Property. That court issued its ruling in support of the RINCON Injunction, which is directed towards real property that is not within RINCON'S jurisdiction, and towards individuals who are not Indian, nor subject to Tribal rules or jurisdiction.
- 19. The RINCON Injunction purportedly enjoined Donius, and therefore the Plaintiffs as his tenants, from 1) bringing any additional physical property onto the subject Property; except for property used to remove other property, and 2) requires that anyone residing on the Property, and who hold themselves out as "having dominion and control over the subject Property, shall effectuate the removal of such persons and their physical property from the Subject Property by October 25, 2010. The RINCON Injunction further stated that "ingress and Egress shall be allowed for persons representing that they reside on the property until October 25, 2010, provided ingress is limited to food, water and small personal items. No ingress for such persons shall be

allowed after October 25, 2010." A true and correct copy of the RINCON Injunction is attached to and hereby incorporated into this Complaint as Exhibit "A".

- 20. To acquire its Injunction, RINCON asserted false allegations relating to a claim of a supposed environmental hazard. As one example of RINCON'S unlawful actions, the Tribe filed a false complaint with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") alleging that serious and dangerous environmental damage was being caused by the Plaintiffs, as tenants no the Property. As a result of RINCON'S claim, the EPA investigated the Property in 2008 and determined that there was no environmental harm being caused on the Property by the Plaintiffs or their landlord.
- 21. In addition to the inspection by the EPA, a hydrogeolgist and environmental consultant was hired to inspect the Property and determine whether any such harm has occurred. This expert, John Peterson, completed an extensive site inspection at the Property on May 31, 2010. In his comprehensive Declaration prepared under oath, the expert details his inspection and review of various documents. In his conclusion, he states that "none of the documents that [he] reviewed showed any evidence of actual or threatened groundwater contamination." Mr. Peterson concludes by stating that "the examined record is devoid of any evidence evincing or indicating any groundwater contamination, actual or threatened, that could have any deleterious effect upon the Rincon Tribe's drinking water supply or otherwise injure any tribal member on the Rincon Reservation." A true and correct copy of the Declaration by John Peterson, dated June 7, 2010, is attached to and hereby incorporated into this Complaint as Exhibit "B".
  - 22. RINCON has also asserted a claim of environmental harm by contending that

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AUTOMOTIVE SPECIALISTS is causing damage by leaking oil from impounded vehicles on AUTOMOTIVE SPECIALISTS' Property. AUTOMOTIVE SPECIALISTS' business in the RINCON area relates solely to operating a tow truck service and an impound yard to take vehicles impounded by law enforcement. The vehicles typically remain impounded for short periods of time, before being retrieved by their owners. Not only are these vehicles usually not "junk yardtype" cars, but they are parked in Plaintiff's facility on concrete. Even if some drops of oil were to leak from an engine, the oil would remain on the concrete. In fact, concrete is generally impervious to the movement of liquids through its surface. If necessary, Plaintiffs are prepared to offer expert testimony confirming that it is not possible for any claimed oil leakage to travel through the concrete and down into any aquifer that may be below. In other words, there is no basis or merit to the claim that this Plaintiff is causing harm to the underground water supply of the adjoining land.

- 23. Before asserting that leaking vehicle oil was causing environmental harm, RINCON had had also earlier claimed that an environmental harm existed because of the burned debris that remained after the local fires of October 2007. After the fires, the debris was removed, and the damage caused by those fires on the Property has been repaired and/or cleaned up.
- 24. The reason RINCON continues to assert its claims of environmental harm is to attempt to acquire jurisdiction over the subject Non-Tribal-Owned Land by relying upon an exception to the lack of Tribal authority over Non-Tribal-Owned Land that was stated by the U.S. Supreme Court in Montana v. United States (450 U.S. 544 (1981). In that seminal case, the high

Court held that an Indian Tribe had no authority to regulate hunting and fishing by non-Indians on non-Indian-owned fee land, notwithstanding the fact that the land was within the reservation. Of the two exceptions to the limit on a tribe's sovereign powers over Non-Tribal-Owned-Land, RINCON contends that it may exercise jurisdiction pursuant to the second exception (known as Montana's "second exception," which provides that a tribe could exercise "civil authority over the conduct of non-Indians on fee lands within its reservation when that conduct threatens or has some direct effect on the political integrity, the economic security, or the health or welfare of the tribe." The Supreme Court also stated that the two exceptions in Montana should be read narrowly. Instead, RINCON is attempting to utilize false claims of environmental harm to support its efforts to assert jurisdiction over the Property.

- 25. As another example of RINCON'S unlawful conduct, during the summer of 2009 individuals from RINCON used a chain saw to cut down the main business sign, about 10' x 10' in size, which was on the Property. RINCON individuals also took down and removed the business sign of AUTOMOTIVE SPECIALISTS, which was located on AUTOMOTIVE SPECIALISTS' leased Property. Robert Moreno, owner of AUTOMOTIVE SPECIALISTS, witnessed these actions by RINCON as they occurred. A report of the incident was filed with the San Diego County Sheriff's Department at their Valley Center Substation.
- 26. It is widely believed by various individuals that that RINCON would like to own Donius' Property, probably for purposes related to nearby Harrah's Casino. Donius and Plaintiffs are aware of a series of acts undertaken by RINCON to intimidate and harass these individuals, all for the purpose of forcing Donius, and his lawful tenants, to be off the Property

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permanently. Although it is not known how Plaintiffs will react if RINCON interferes with Plaintiffs' residence and businesses, it is cause for serious concern. Needless to say, the emotions and anger on the part of Plaintiffs have recently increased significantly, and have now reached a critical point as RINCON attempts to assert its specious claim of authority over Donius and Plaintiffs, and tries to force Plaintiffs from the Property.

27. On or about March 22, 2010, Donius filed a complaint in federal court (Donius v. Bo Mazzetti, et al., Case No. 10cv591-WQH-POR) for Injunctive and Declaratory Relief against certain individuals in their official capacities as members and/or representatives of the RINCON BAND (hereinafter the "Donius Action"). Similar to the present Complaint, that action involved issues relating to tribal regulation of non-Indian fee simple land located within the boundaries of the RINCON reservation. In ruling upon a Motion to Dismiss filed by RINCON. Judge Hayes of this judicial district dismissed Donius' complaint against those individuals based upon the failure of Donius to exhaust all tribal remedies in that action. However, in the present action, the Plaintiffs have not been parties in any previous judicial action relating to the dispute, including the Donius Action and the RINCON Tribal Court's issuance of its Preliminary Injunction.

After RINCON obtained its Injunction, the Defendants erected concrete barriers, 28. which were chained together, which effectively blocked the Plaintiffs from entering or leaving their Property in their vehicles, including their residence and respective places of business. These concrete barriers presently remain in place. On September 29, 2010, Robert Moreno, the owner of AUTOMOTIVE SPECIALISTS sent a letter to the attorney for Donius, complaining that

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RINCON'S actions will force this Plaintiff to go out of business. A true and correct copy of this letter is attached to and hereby incorporated into this Complaint as Exhibit "C".

- 29. As one would expect, since RINCON erected its concrete barriers, the tensions and anxiety felt by the Plaintiffs have increased. Steven and Suzanne Rogers-Dial have remained in their home, but are not allowed to drive their vehicles up to their residence. When a third-party was attempting to enter the Property to remove a vehicle that was being stored there, Steven Rogers-Dial helped this individual by opening a gate that belonged to AUTOMOTIVE SPECIALISTS. As soon as he did so, someone apparently called the tribal police, who responded along with Deputies from the San Diego County Sheriff's Department. On information and belief, apparently words were exchanged between Steven Rogers-Dial and law enforcement officers, resulting in this Plaintiff being arrested and taken to the Valley Center Sheriff's Substation. Steven Rogers-Dial was issued a misdemeanor citation (P.C. 148(a)) for "delay/resisting [a] peace officer," and released a short time later. A true and correct copy of the misdemeanor citation is attached to and hereby incorporated into this Complaint as Exhibit "D".
- 30. As another example of RINCON'S unlawful attempt to exert regulatory authority over Plaintiffs, on or about October 30, 2010, RINCON Tribal Police issued a "Civil Citation" ("Citation") to ROGERS-DIAL with regard to a banner those Plaintiffs have placed on their Property. The banner references the dispute between the Plaintiffs and RINCON, and includes a website that provides additional information about this matter. The Citation states that the Plaintiffs have "posted [an] illegal sign" on the Property, in violation of the Tribe's "Peace and

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Security Code Section 16.0, Sign Ordinance Part A". After the undersigned counsel for the Plaintiffs requested a copy of the subject ordinance, RINCON withdrew the Citation. A true and correct copy of the RINCON Citation is attached to and hereby incorporated into this Complaint as Exhibit "E".

- 31. Underlying Plaintiffs' contentions is the fact that by attempting to assert jurisdiction over these non-Indians who occupy Non-Tribal-owned Land, RINCON is engaged in conduct that is in violation of federal law, including the civil rights protections that Plaintiffs are entitled to under 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983 and 1985. Among the examples of Defendants' violations of law are the attempt to assert jurisdiction under the second Montana exception by falsely claiming harm to the Tribe because of claimed environmental hazards, as well as the attempt to deprive Plaintiffs of their civil rights by falsely claiming sovereign authority over the subject Non-Tribal-owned Land.
- 32. The relief sought by the Plaintiffs in this Complaint is urgent. If RINCON is not restrained from continuing its unlawful activities, the ROGERS-DIAL family will be forced out of them home and business, and the vehicle impound business of AUTOMOTIVE SPECIALISTS will not survive. This harm will result, even though the Plaintiffs are lawful tenants on the Property.
- 33. RINCON intends to enforce its Preliminary Injunction issued by Intertribal Court of Southern California against Donius. At the tenants of Donius, the Plaintiffs are directly affected by the threatened actions by Defendants. The urgency of this request for Declaratory and Injunctive Relief is apparent. RINCON is determined to cause Plaintiffs to leave the Property, by By continuing to try to force the Plaintiffs to abandon their leasehold whatever means.

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interests, this dispute is likely to escalate and become more dangerous.

34. On information and belief, Defendants do not dispute the facts that the subject Property is owned by Donius in Fee Simple, and that neither RINCON nor any of its members are lawful owners of the subject Property. Notwithstanding these facts (or perhaps because of them) RINCON is now attempting to assert physical control over the Plaintiffs and their Leasehold interests in the Property by engaging in the wrongful actions described above.

#### V. **CAUSES OF ACTION**

### FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

### (Declaratory Relief Against All Defendants)

- 35. Plaintiffs refer to and re-allege each and every allegation contained in Paragraphs 1. through 34. above, and by this reference incorporate, as though fully set forth herein, said Paragraphs.
- 36. On or about August 27, 2010, RINCON filed in InterTribal Court an Application for a Temporary Restraining Order and Motion for Issuance of an Order to Show Cause ("OSC") as to Donius and his tenants. The Tribal Court conducted a hearing on September 2, 2010 and issued an order that no "additional physical property" could be moved onto the Property. The Tribal Court issued its ruling in support of the RINCON Injunction, which is directed towards real property that is not within RINCON'S jurisdiction, and towards individuals who are not Indian, nor subject to Tribal rules or jurisdiction.
- The RINCON Injunction purportedly enjoined Donius, and therefore the Plaintiffs 37. as his tenants, from 1) bringing any additional physical property onto the subject Property; except

for property used to remove other property, and 2) requires that anyone residing on the Property, and who hold themselves out as "having dominion and control over the subject Property, shall effectuate the removal of such persons and their physical property from the Subject Property by October 25, 2010. The RINCON Injunction further stated that "ingress and Egress shall be allowed for persons representing that they reside on the property until October 25, 2010, provided ingress is limited to food, water and small personal items. No ingress for such persons shall be allowed after October 25, 2010."

- 38. Plaintiffs assert that the Defendants do not have regulatory or adjudicative authority as to either these non-Indian Plaintiffs or as to the fee simple land upon which they are tenants.
- 39. An actual controversy exists between Plaintiffs and Defendants relating to the intentions of the Defendants to force Plaintiffs from their leasehold interests in the subject Non-Indian-Owned Land. Specifically, Plaintiffs dispute the effort by RINCON to regulate the subject fee-simple land, which is owned by a non-Indian. To do this, RINCON has acquired the purported jurisdiction of The Intertribal Court of Southern California Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians, and has caused an injunction (i.e., "RINCON Injunction") to be issued by that InterTribal Court. However, the RINCON Injunction is directed towards real property that is not within RINCON'S jurisdiction, and toward individuals who are not Indian, nor subject to Tribal rules or jurisdiction.
- 40. The controversy concerns the Plaintiffs' rights with respect to their respective leasehold interests on the Property. Specifically, Plaintiffs contend that any prospective or future actual or attempted enforcement against Plaintiffs by Defendants should be found, declared

and adjudged facially unconstitutional, unconstitutional as applied, and/or illegal pursuant to applicable provisions of federal and California law. Such provisions requiring this judicial determination to be made include, but are not limited to, the Supremacy Clause of the U.S. Constitution (Art. VI, Clause 2), the Taking, Due Process, and Equal Protection Clauses of the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution, cognate provisions of the California State Constitution, and federal civil rights protections afforded by 42 U.S.C. §§ 193 and 1985 (3).

- 41. Plaintiffs further contend that any prospective or future actual or attempted enforcement or other actions by RINCON or its representatives with regard to the RINCON Injunction would so clearly exceed and go beyond any authority that can legally or constitutionally be conferred upon RINCON as to be *ultra vires* as to such actions by RINCON.
  - 42. Defendants dispute and deny Plaintiffs' contentions.
- 43. By reason of the matters asserted herein, Plaintiffs desire a judicial determination of their rights, duties and obligations, and a declaration that the Defendants may not enforce the Injunction as to these Plaintiffs.
  - 44. Plaintiffs have no other adequate or speedy remedy.

### SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

### (Preliminary and Injunction Relief Against All Defendants)

- 45. Plaintiffs refer to and re-allege each and every allegation contained in Paragraphs 1. through 44. above, and by this reference incorporate, as though fully set forth herein, said Paragraphs.
  - 46. As stated above, Plaintiffs contend that any prospective or future actual or

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attempted enforcement against Plaintiffs by Defendants should be found, declared and adjudged facially unconstitutional, unconstitutional as applied, and/or illegal pursuant to applicable provisions of federal and California law. Such provisions requiring this judicial determination to be made include, but are not limited to, the Supremacy Clause of the U.S. Constitution (Art. VI, Clause 2), the Taking, Due Process, and Equal Protection Clauses of the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution, cognate provisions of the California State Constitution, and federal civil rights protections afforded by 42 U.S.C. §§ 193 and 1985 (3).

- Plaintiffs further contend that the Defendants do not presently have, nor will they in 47. the future have, as a matter of law, any regulatory or adjudicatory authority as to these Plaintiffs and their leasehold interests in the Property. Unless this Court issues a preliminary injunction and/or permanent injunction requiring and ordering RINCON to desist and refrain from any further actual or attempted enforcement, prospectively and in the future, of any and all purported regulatory or adjudicative authority over these Plaintiffs and their leasehold interests, these Plaintiffs will suffer serious and irreparable injury and other damages that are not compensable in money damages or by monetary relief of any nature.
- 48. The immediate injuries to be sustained by the Plaintiffs should the Court not enjoin RINCON from its actions include the loss of the ROGERS-DIAL home and their business, as well as the destruction of AUTOMOTIVE SPECIALISTS' business being operated on the Property. This latter Plaintiff has already been advised by the California Highway Patrol and the San Diego County Sheriff's Department that the towing and impound agreements between AUTOMOTIVE SPECIALISTS and these law enforcement agencies will be terminated.

- 49. By this Complaint, Plaintiffs request that the Court issue a Preliminary Injunction barring the Defendants from enforcing the terms of the RINCON Injunction as to these Plaintiffs. Specifically, Plaintiffs contend herein that any prospective or future actual or attempted enforcement
  - 50. Plaintiffs have no other adequate or speedy remedy.
- 51. The urgency of the need for injunctive relief is apparent. If Defendants intend to enforce the terms of their Injunction, and continue to try to force the Plaintiffs from entering their Property, including the residence of ROGERS-DIAL, and AUTOMOTIVE SPECIALISTS business operation, the risk of an escalation of this dispute is great and very real.

### VI. <u>CONCLUSION</u>

- 52. Plaintiffs contend that Defendants do not have regulatory or adjudicative authority as to either these non-Indian Plaintiffs, or as to their non-Indian leaseholds interests and the fee simple land upon which they are tenants. Plaintiffs further contend that the Defendants do not have the authority to subject the Plaintiffs to the jurisdiction of the Intertribal Court, or to force Plaintiffs to abandon their lawful leasehold interests in the Property.
- 53. It is essential that the status quo and semblance of peace be maintained, as an interim measure, in the interim before this Court has the opportunity to hear testimony and other evidence to be presented in a noticed hearing by all parties. For this reason, the Court is respectfully requested to issue a preliminary injunction to temporarily prevent further damages and harm to the Plaintiffs.

**PRAYER FOR RELIEF** 

WHEREFORE, for each and every Cause of Action stated herein, and for this Complaint in its entirety, Plaintiffs pray for the following:

### FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

- 1. That the Court issue a declaration of the rights and duties of the parties; specifically whether Defendants may exercise Tribal authority over the Plaintiffs, including the ingress and egress on Plaintiffs' Property, which is secured by the Plaintiffs' rental agreements with the owner of the Property, Marvin Donius.
- 2. That the Court further issue a declaration that the Defendants are not constitutionally or legally entitled to exercise regulatory or adjudicative authority or jurisdiction.

### **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

- 3. That the Court issue a Preliminary and/or Permanent Injunction enjoining the RINCON BAND OF LUISENO INDIANS, their agents, attorneys, successors, and representatives and all persons acting in concert or participating with them, from;
  - a) Entering the Plaintiff's Property;
  - b) Taking any further steps to bar the ingress and egress by Plaintiffs on their Property, and/or
  - c) Tying to force the Plaintiffs to abandon their Property, including their leasehold interests.

### AS TO ALL CAUSES OF ACTION

4. That Plaintiffs recover reasonable attorney fees and costs incurred in this action, and that the Court award all other appropriate relief.

EXHIBIT "A"



# THE INTERTRIBAL COURT OF SOUTHERN CALTFORNIA RINCON BAND OF LUISENO INDIANS

CLERKOF THE COURT: CS'T

INTERIRIBAL COURT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA 40002 GOLSH ROAD VALLEY CENTER, CA 92002

RINCON BAND OF LUISENO INDIANS,

Plaintiff,

٧.

MARVIN DONIUS, and MUSHROOM EXPRESS, INC., a California Corporation, and RINCON MUSHROOM CORPORATION OF AMERICA, INC., a California Corporation,

Defendants.

Case No. RINCON-02972009

PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

THIS MATTER came before the Court on the Plaintiff's Application for a Temporary Restraining Order and Motion for Issuance of an Order to Show Cause why Defendants Should not be Held in Civil Contempt, filed on Friday August 27, 2010. A hearing on the Application and Motion was conducted on Thursday, September 2, 2010. Present at the hearing were Scott Crowell and Scott Wheat, attorneys for Plaintiff and, George McGill, attorney for Defendants.

At the conclusion of the September 2, 2010 hearing, the Court ordered Defendants not to move any additional physical property onto the Subject Property, and to present the Court with an agreed order consistent with those terms by Friday, September 8, 2010. The Court did receive

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a proposed order from Plaintiffs on Friday, September 8, 2010, but that proposed order was not agreed to by Defendants.

Plaintiffs then re-noted their Motion for hearing on Tuesday, September 21, 2010 at which the following were present: Scott Crowell and Scott Wheat, attorneys for Plaintiff and, George McGill, attorney for Defendants. At the September 21, 2010 hearing, the Court entertained extensive additional argument from the parties on the Plaintiff's Motion. The Court has also received voluminous exhibits in support of the Plaintiff's Motion which included the record of proceedings in the following state and federal court causes of action: Rincon Mushroom Corporation of America v. Mazzetti et. al, D.C. S.C. Cause No. 09 CV 2330 WQH POR; Donius v. Mazzetti et. al, US D.C. S.C. Cause No. 10-CV-0591-WQH-POR; Rincon Mushroom Corporation of America v. SDG&E, 37-2008-00101838 CU BT-NC.

Upon review of the record and upon consideration of the arguments of counsel, the Court finds and concludes that the Plaintiff has met its burden for issuance of injunctive relief pendent lite in this cause and the Court hereby issues the following PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION, pursuant to ICSC Code of Civil Procedure Title III § 2.1.2.01

- 1. Defendants are hereby enjoined from bringing any additional physical property onto the subject property, specifically including automobiles;
- 2. Defendants may bring equipment onto the Subject Property only for the sole purpose of removing physical property present on the Subject Property as of September 21,
- 3. If there are any persons residing on the Subject Property, they are doing so in violation of prior orders of this Court. Defendants, who hold themselves out as having dominion and control over the Subject Property, shall effectuate the removal of such persons and their

PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

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physical property from the Subject Property by October 25, 2010. Ingress and egress shall be allowed for persons representing that they reside on the property until October 25, 2010, provided ingress is limited to food, water and small personal items. No ingress for such persons shall be allowed after October 25, 2010.

- Emergency, Security and other governmental and essential public service providers may access the Subject Property if necessary to perform their duties, consistent with 4. this ORDER.
- The Rincon Tribal Law Enforcement Department is hereby ORDERED to enter and remain upon the Subject Property to effectuate restrictions on ingress and egress thereto 5. consistent with the terms of this Order, and shall do so in a manner that minimizes traffic disruptions along Valley Center Road. Specifically, Rincon Tribal Law Enforcement Department is authorized to establish a roadblock within the boundaries of the subject property that allows sufficient room for vehicles to enter from Valley Center Road and exit on to Valley Center Road. A log shall be maintained of all vehicles and equipment entering on to the subject property. Access beyond the roadblock shall be limited subject to the terms of this Order. Copies of this Order shall be provided to all persons attempting ingress on to the subject property. Questions should be directed to the Office of the Rincon Attorney General at 760-638-1982.
  - This ORDER shall remain in effect until lifted amended or modified by this 6. Court.

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PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

7. Finally, the Court notes that Defendants have been served with the Compliant in this cause. The Court encourages Defendants to answer the complaint or to otherwise file a dispositive motion in lieu of a Complaint so this matter may proceed to disposition in accordance with the ITSC Code of Civil Procedure.

DATED this Toppay of September, 2010

Anthony J. Brandenburg
Chief Tribal Judge of the
Intertribal Court of Southern California

PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

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EXHIBIT "B"

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1	GEORGE MCGILL (98 (031973) 1328 Sun Valley Road	
2	Solana Beach, CA 92075-1647	
3	Telephone: (856) 481-8446 Facaimila: (856) 481-1246	
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Ü	MARVIN DONIUS.	Cabo Numbor: 10 CV 0591 FOR
11	ENANG SEN SONT AS	
12	Plaintiff.	Declaration of John Peterson In Opposition to Motion of
13		Specially appearing dependants to diskies complaint for lack
14	vs.	AP . WIRTEDICTION AND PATLONUZ
15		RALDESS TRIBAL RECEDES OT
15	Bo Mazzetti; Stephanie Spencer: Charlie Kole;	Judge: Willes Q. Noyod
17	PACK MATERIAL SHEAR	Dago: Jung 21, 2010 Time: 11:00 a.m.
18	STALLINGS; KENNY KOLD; DOE I AND DOE II,	Courtegem: 1. Pourth Pleas
19		Oral legitent requested
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23	I, John Petteron, declare:	
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24	Δ.	Magisaround.
35		and onvironmental consultant. I have
26	1. I am a bydrogeologiec	. com complete in this doclaration, and 12
27	porsonal knowledge of the fact	s mat forth in this doclaration, and if
86	called as a witness I could and	s would tostify competently thorato.

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From BORE WELL

2. From	1981 to 2003,	i was compleyed	a pa spe connea	Or boot prefer
/ II CONSTRUCT   AS	the County Hyd	cogeologist wi	ch the Departman	ie of blanuqua
	I also served	as the CEQA Re	gulatory Manago:	r in the later
	employment with			

- 3. As the County's hydrogeologist, I was gesponsible for the review of and approval or dealed of all development projects that relied upon or involved groundwater within the unincompetated area of the County. I was also responsible for ensuring that any project in the unincompetated area of the County that relied upon or used groundwater fully met and satisfied all requirements imposed by the County Groundwater Cydinance.
- 4. In addition to my duty as the County's hydrogeologist, I also acted as the CEQA Regulatory Manager with responsibility for reviewing projects for emulyonmental compliance. In this position I managed a section of environmental specialists who were assigned the task of preparing and completing CEQA review for all private grajects within the County.

## B. Rangation and founties destione.

- 5. I have a Backelor of Science from San Diego State University (1976) and a Master's of Science in Geology with a specialty in hydrogeology (1978), also from San Diego State University. I am a California Cartified Hydrogeologist (#90) and a California Professional Geologist (#3713).
- 6. As the owner and principal of Peterson Environmental Services (GSCAblished in the Spring of 2003). I have directed many groundwater investigations and studies. I have also provided expert without (forested groundwater) investigations and testimeny in numerous litigated cases both in San Diego County and elsowhere in California. I am qual-

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ified to provide expert witness testimony in all state and federal courts in California

### C. ROYLEN OF FREEE OF TRAD CAMO.

- 7. For my review of the facts of this case, I have completed the following:
- (1) On Monday, May 31, 2010, I completed an offensive site inspection at 33777 Valley Center Road, Valley Center, San Diego County.
- MENTER: (8) Letter dated July 27, 2005 from US EPA to Marvin Denius; (b)
  Letter dated Jenuary 18, 2008 from Department of Moelth and Human ServLetter dated Jenuary 18, 2008 from Department of Moelth and Human ServLetter dated Jenuary 18, 2008 from Department of Moelth and Human ServLetter dated Jenuary 18, 2008 from Department of Moelth and Human ServLetter dated Series Oronsco: (c) Letter dated September 4, 2008 from US EPA
  to Craig Benson (83-Page Letter Report, Mushroom Express Assessment);
  (d) Merch 31, 2010 supplemental Declaration of Marvin Denius filed in
  related case (Rinson Mushroom Corp. v. Massetti, et al.); (e) Letter
  dated October 18, 2008 from US EPA to Marvin Donius; and (f) May 13,
  3010 Declaration of Rick Minjares filed in this Game.

## D. ROYLOW OF MININERS DOCUMENTALING.

8. The Minjares declaration sets forth opinions and conclusions (pages 6-12) that this property represents "the likely threat that historic and present land use activities on the Subject Property to soil, where and other natural resources on the Reservation" (lines 18 and 19, page 6). Mr. Winjares also asserts that "contemination spilled on the Subject property would ... 2) drain into underground injection wells on the property that are likely discharging to surrounding coils ..." (lines 4-7, page 7). Mr. Minjares appears to be attempting to "make the case" that this property "is" conteminating the local groundwater system and allegably detrimentally impacting the local groundwater system and allegably detrimentally impacting the local groundwater outply system. There does not appear to be any separation in the Minjares,

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declaration between what "could be" and what "ie" courring on the Indeed, no evidence is offered in the Minjeres declaration property. or throatened water actual existence of ENG! 30 syttaoqqyg eho. contamination emanating from this property. It is true, as the Minjares declaration points out, conteminated material was exeated as a result of the October 2007 Poemacha wildfire, but all of this material was fully removed from the site by August 2008.

### Rachallant Vacta Rogarding the Potoutial of Groundmarae Contanibation on the 躗。 And Joek Broderky.

It is clear that most of the structures on this property were 匆 。 completely destroyed during the October 2007 wildsize event; eignificant and substantial damage occurred with respect to all on-site facilities. Following this wildfire event, the US EPA Maergency Response Section was activoted, and the BPA's Team 9 Superfund Technical Appearant and Response Team prepared, conducted and completed an mosesment and This work included an exhaustive site cleanup plan for the property. assessment, with extensive water quality compling, campling of fly ach. The RPA report documented that rell water and elean up of the site. vandjan zovaje mere temas fomas co do volstias er pojea az kly baripina The tanosciesco obytheosu (19@g@ Lor Oll dougramiaant levelu asseament did identify fly ask with levels of certain elements above racommended scandards, but as a rosult of and following this work, the site was completely cleaned up, and some 67 tens of contaminated ash, osil, and dobris were groatually romeved from the site (page 10). Mae RBY reborf concludes on bede 13 that fre also we eaters controver god onl coll mode successfully removed from the stee or Amgnet 22. No clean up as to groundwater was required, since so samples 3008° collosted by redictered brotesofousic moder Thy subervision spewed sur

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groundwater contamination at all.

### P. PARALBAR.

10. None of the documents that I have reviewed showed any ovidence of actual or threatened groundwater contamination. As noted above, the us EPA did not document any elements above meximum contaminant levels as to any and all investigated analytes. The Minjares declaration does not provide any ovidence to support a claim that any condition on the site is causing groundwater contamination, by reason of infiltration into the underlying aquifer or otherwise. It is true that two underground septic Howavar, both of these systems were systems exist on this proporty. opened up on August 18, 2008 (see Donius declaration, page 7). Thia work was directly supervised by the EPA. Underground septic systems do discharge "treated" waste water to the groundwater system, but this is the standard level of care for wastewater flows, and this type of system is utilized with respect to discharge of all domestie waste water within the County and regions outside municipal wasse water systems. Driger daofing qieboes; eateme effer se those in blace on this broberth constiture the accepted standard of core in San Diego County.

11. The Minjares declaration refers to "underground injection wells on the property" (see line 4, page 7). In my deciment review and personal en-site inspection and investigation, I could not identify any such facilities on this property. Yesterday & questioned the property owner, Marvin Donius, as to whether any injection wells had been present on the property, and he confirmed my impression from my previous investigation that no injection wells had been in place or surrently exist on the property. The only facility that could be identified as being related to an injection well is the onsite sump, but this is a closed sump without an outlet (see page 4, September 4, 2008 US ERA latter).

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Mr. Desius confirmed to me that this closed sump had been used to store surface storm water that was later used for landscape irrigation. No injection wells have been or are now on this property.

12. The Minjeres decleration also refers a sumber of times to "the unconfined nature of the aquifer" (pages 6 and 7). I would agree that the aquifer underlying the project is "unconfined" as decimed by professional hydrogeological standards (see Groundwater. Freeze and Cherry, 1979, page 46). However, it is important to note that basically all alluvial aquifers within the contral sections of San Diego County are unconfined. This is the norm for the County. Specifically, the entire sen this Rey alluvial aquifer system is unconfined. As such, there is nothing unusual or unique in the fact that the aquifer underlying this property is "unconfined."

### G. Corelnales.

13. The examined record is devoid of any evidence evincing or indicating any groundwater contamination, actual or absentened, that could have any deleterious effect upon the Rinson Tribe's drinking water supply or otherwise injure any tribal member on the Rincon Reservation.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed at La Golla, California, this 7th day of June. 2019

TOEN PETERSON

EXHIBIT "C"

### **Automotive Specialists Towing**

33777 Valley Center Road Valley Center, CA 92082 (760) 749- 2501

September 29, 2010

### Attorney George McGill:

My name is Robert Moreno. I am the owner of Automotive Specialists Towing, located at 33777 Valley Center Road. My company provides towing service and storage space for authorities such as CHP and the SD Sheriff's Department. We also provide removal and disposal service for abandoned cars in our community. We provide emergency road service for Auto Club of Southern California (AAA) and various other motor clubs.

On September 29, approximately 8:30 am, I approached my place of business and was confronted by the Rincon Tribal Police and was informed that they had a Federal Court order restricting ingress and egress from the property. They also informed me that I was allowed to remove vehicles from the property but was not allowed to bring any in for storage. This will <u>immediately end my contract</u> with CHP and SD Sheriff's if I do not have a storage area. This storage area is designed with security fencing, barbed wire along with a night watchman on the premises. Our dispatching and office management is located within this secured area.

I have not received any formal notice that our operation was in Jeopardy. The consequences of this action taken by the Rincon Tribe will cause my business to shut down; a major loss in income and staff will be laid off. This will also cause a deficiency in the area of respond time to accident scenes in the surrounding area. With the heavy traffic from four casinos, it is imperative that my tow company is readily available to respond within the contracted time of 20 minutes.

I find it difficult to comprehend why such an essential service I provide would be a hindrance to the community. Every precaution is taken to maintain a good image, in a safe environment, for my staff and the community.

Robert Moreno/Owner

EXHIBIT "D"

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EXHIBIT "E"

## SEÑO INDIANS ATL 000057 RINCON BAND OF LUISEÑO INDIANS CIVIL CITATIÓN



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Description of violation: Steve Rogers. pasted JULIANI SIAN ON SAIN PROPERTY OF Mush Room factory Violated. STAN OPAINING. PARTLA) See Altached Document with Pictures.  Acknowledgement of Personal Service									
I ecknowledge that a copy of this completed citation form was provided to me by a Tribal Law Enforcement Officer. My signature is not up acknowledgement of guilt, but a promise to respond to this notice. A civil infraction is a non-criminal offense for which imprisonment is not an available sanction. * The fine amount may increase if prior citations were insued for the same offense.									
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\_ SJS 44 (Rev. 12/07)

### **CIVIL COVER SHEET**

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating

the civil docket sheet. (SEE IN			states in September 1974, is requ	ined for the use of the Clerk of	Court for the purpose of initiating
I. (a) PLAINTIFFS			DEFENDANTS	<u> </u>	
STEVEN ROGERS-DIA		RS-DIAL; and	RINCON BAND 1-25;	OF SAN HUISENOON	DOES ଜିଲି ;ଝିମର୍ୟାପିନ
(b) County of Residence	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	an Diego		f First Listed Defendant	
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(c) Attorney's (Firm Name	, Address, and Telephone Numbe	π)	Attorney OK 60 V	2656	w RBB
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45 South Fig Street, S			#		
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☐ 120 Marine ☐ 130 Miller Act	310 Airplane 315 Airplane Product	☐ 362 Personal Injury - Med. Malpractice	☐ 620 Other Food & Drug ☐ 625 Drug Related Seizure	423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157	☐ 410 Antitrust ☐ 430 Banks and Banking
☐ 140 Negotiable Instrument	Liability	365 Personal Injury -	of Property 21 USC 881		☐ 450 Commerce
☐ 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment		Product Liability  368 Asbestos Personal	☐ 630 Liquor Laws ☐ 640 R.R. & Truck	PROPERTY RIGHTS  ☐ 820 Copyrights	460 Deportation 470 Racketeer Influenced and
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Student Loans	☐ 340 Marine	PERSONAL PROPERTY			☐ 490 Cable/Sat TV ☐ 810 Selective Service
(Excl. Veterans) ☐ 153 Recovery of Overpayment	Liability	370 Other Fraud 371 Truth in Lending	LABOR	SOCIAL SECURITY	☐ 850 Securities/Commodities/
of Veteran's Benefits  160 Stockholders' Suits	350 Motor Vehicle 355 Motor Vehicle	380 Other Personal Property Damage	<ul> <li>710 Fair Labor Standards</li> <li>Act</li> </ul>	☐ 861 HIA (1395ff) ☐ 862 Black Lung (923)	Exchange  875 Customer Challenge
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240 Torts to Land	Accommodations	530 General	-	26 USC 7609	Act 900Appeal of Fee Determination
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CIVIL FILING FEE

For: ROGERS-DIAL V RINCON BAND Case/Party: D-CAS-3-10-CV-002656-001

Amount: \$350.00

CHECK

Check/Money Order Num: 5655 Amt Tendered: \$350.00

Total Due: \$350.00 Total Tendered: \$350.00

Change Amt: \$0.00

There will be a fee of \$45.00 charged for any returned check.